



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 2, 1909.

THE CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE MEAT CO.
UNIONISM A COMMUNITY GAIN.
LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.
DEFEAT (?) OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.
THE PRINTING PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
— CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1909.

No. 20

UNIONISM A COMMUNITY GAIN.

By J. W. Mullen.

The attention of the man who wants to run his own business is desired. It would please to tell him why his employees, who are also interested in that same business, desire to have something to say regarding the conditions under which they are employed. The task of showing him that it is to the interest of the community which protects his property that the employees, too, should have a voice in arranging terms and working rules, would not be a distasteful one.

The fact that the world is largely dominated by selfishness, no reasonable man will dispute. Were this not true, we would need no organized governments, for the honesty, fairness and justice of the individual would suffice to restrain him from doing that which would injure his neighbor and also impel him to contribute his full share toward the general welfare.

Unionism instills a spirit of consideration of the rights of others. The employer, in the conduct of his business, undoubtedly wants this spirit—organization of his employees gives it to him. Unionists don't want to hurt the business of the employer. They want to help him build it up. In this respect there is a mutuality of interests. This can not be disputed. The employer wants to increase his business for more profits, and he knows there are establishments in his line where non-unionists are employed, and if they get the work, he loses it, therefore the union as a whole will help the employer of union men to increase his business. Where there is no organization among employees, this disposition is lacking, because to the individual one place is as good as another. If he doesn't work for you, he will work for the other fellow, and he is without interest in the welfare of his fellow employees. As a result of these patent facts, it is plain that the man who "wants to run his own business" with non-unionists, because they are servile and helpless, really cuts off his nose to spite his face, because his profits are reduced, not increased, by such a policy. If he employs non-unionists, union men will oppose him, and the individual employees can not help him, because they have no way of concentrating and harmonizing their actions.

The man who employs non-unionists can not get the patronage or support of union men. The man who employs union men does get the patronage of persons outside of unions, because they don't know what his employees are, possibly are not interested in what they are, and therefore don't care whether they are union or otherwise.

Now, the employee wants to have something to say regarding the conditions of employment, because he knows that in the fierce competition of the modern business world his hours would be long, his wage low, his family poverty-stricken, and life scarcely worth the living, were he to allow the employer to be absolute master in these affairs. It is well enough to say that most employers would be fair, but it will not stand the test of actual practice, because the unfair and greedy employer, without the opposition of organized labor, would drag the fair, reasonable man down to his level by ruinous competition. Organized labor gives to all employers a common base of cost of production to figure from. For these reasons the employees must have something to say concerning working conditions and wages, even though some of the conditions may seem to the casual observer as unnecessary. Years and

(Continued on Page 6.)

California Co-Operative Meat Co. Annual Meeting and Election of Board of Directors.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the California Co-Operative Meat Company was held in Oakland on the afternoon of June 20th. There was a good attendance of shareholders and friends.

There were three tie votes for two positions on the finance committee, and it was decided to select the two at the first meeting of the board of directors. The latter for the coming year are: A. Friedman (president), C. Hill, J. L. Davie, J. B. Bowen and M. B. Ryan.

The financial statement for the fiscal year ending April 30th showed that, despite the depressed condition of business, the company had done well. The monthly recapitulation of profit and loss resulted in a gain of \$2,461.70 for the twelve months. During the early part of this year the losses were heavy, owing to the rains that resulted in the death of thousands of cattle in the lower counties, and the consequent increased cost of meat to the retailer, who was unable, because of the close competition, to charge an additional price to the consumer. This situation cleared as the weeks rolled by, and there was a balance on the right side of the ledger for the month of May.

The California Co-Operative Meat Company was incorporated on April 5, 1904, with 1,363 shareholders. The store at Twelfth and Webster streets, Oakland, was opened on June 4, 1904. The journeymen butchers of Alameda county were in the throes of a struggle to prevent the destruction of their union, with the consequent loss in conditions of employment. The "Co-Op," as it is known for short, was instrumental in preventing the employers in succeeding in their efforts, and stands to-day a bulwark for maintaining fair wages and hours, even though the organization among the journeymen is not very strong.

All co-operative movements pass through severe trials. The band of men in Alameda county behind the company under discussion have bravely stood together in all kinds of weather. The fact that the three stores across the bay—all with union cards hanging on their walls—did a business of \$183,551.80 for the last twelve months, speaks volumes for energy and stout-heartedness in the midst of difficulties. The usual tricks of commercialism were resorted to when the California Co-Operative Meat Company was endeavoring to keep its head above water. Numerous attempts were made to cut off supplies, and all the other artifices of the "open shoppers" were called into requisition. To-day the company is established, does a large business, and while there is owing to a wholesaler over \$10,000, yet he is satisfied, for the returns quoted indicate the growth of the general account. It is the wish of the officers to pay this sum as soon as possible, for they realize that then they will be in a position to buy in the open market.

Every trade unionist and friend of progress in Alameda county should patronize the stores of the California Co-Operative Meat Company. The quality of the goods sold is the best. Each man in its employ carries a union card. Not only for these sufficient reasons, but because of the additional fact that co-operation is worth helping.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly, Boiler Makers' Lodge No. 25.

Economic Relation of Life Insurance.

To The People. Letter No. 1.

The foundation of life insurance is the value of the individual life. This is true, though in order to transact the business, a large enough group of lives to permit the working out of the law of averages is necessary. Beginning with the individual, enough are grouped together to permit the determination of mortality cost of transacting the business and ensuring the security of the contract.

In considering the value of life, there are two classes, namely, producers and consumers. While these classes intermingle to a certain extent, and some individuals belong to both classes, every individual belongs to at least one.

The producer belong to both classes, producing that he may consume and consuming that he may produce. The consumers who do not produce may be divided into three classes: First, those who cannot produce; second, those who will not produce, and third, those who do not have to produce.

These three classes are dependent upon the labor of the working portion of the community.

Out of the relation of producers and consumers grow all the many forms of human activity. The first of these relations is that of interdependence.

Not infrequently we hear the statement made by a man that he is independent of the whole world. He may think this to be true, but it is not. Furthermore, it ought not to be true. If a man's work be not related to some other man's work, or to some other man's enjoyment, a large part of its value is lost. What is the vital nerve of man's activity? In a word, it may be said to be that which causes a man to do the best he can that he and those dependent upon him may have a just measure of comfort and enjoyment. Many things which a man might not care to do, so far as he is concerned, he will gladly do for the sake of those whom he is bound to by ties of interest and affection. This interdependence gives to every life an economic value.

The helplessness of infancy and old age, the demands of the cripple and the invalid, are continually speaking to us in a way which cannot be ignored.

These non-producers require the aid of the producers for their continued existence.

There is no profounder economic saying in literature than that of the Apostle Paul, that "no man liveth to himself alone." As a life has a distinct economic value, as related to other lives, so the development of a life must of necessity be of general interest. This truth should be kept closely in mind in all considerations of life insurance as an economic factor.

Many persons say that it makes no difference to them what happens to some one of whom they have no knowledge, and that consequently their actions can have no bearing on the welfare of that unknown person. This is a fallacy, proved to be such by the ordinary current of life. A famine, a flood, a pestilence, may affect persons whose names we do not know, and never expect to know, but the misfortune of these unknown persons appeal to us in such a way as to secure a prompt response. An injury to the people of one state is an injury to the people of another state. A famine in India secures contributions from California. Persecutions in Russia awaken general

interest in other portions of the world. The community's burden from this source is continuous, and this is the great reason for the encouragement of life insurance. The individual owes a duty to himself, to his family, and to the state.

One cannot live a life of average duration and average activity without creating responsibilities which must extend beyond the period of his life. If he cares for those responsibilities, so that when he ceases to be a producer those who have been dependent upon him shall be cared for by the provisions which he has made, then his duty has been performed. If he fails in making such provisions, he has not performed his whole duty.

The second point is in its associated forms of the family and the state.

When a man has money invested in buildings and personal property, he endeavors to protect himself against the possibility of damage through the loss of the property. He does this, not because of the money involved; but because the loss would have an adverse effect upon his business and those dependent upon him. It is a commonly accepted truth, which is embodied in our laws, that a man may not do as he pleases with his property or his life, if doing as he pleases in these regards will injure his fellows. This proposition is one of the main foundations upon which society rests.

Is there any greater necessity for protection in the matter of property than of the value of a life?

Letter No. 2 will show why life insurance is justifiable.

ANGRY SENTIMENTS OF NEW YORK JUDGE.

Supreme Court Justice Gaynor of New York, in declaring for municipal ownership of street cars, last week, used language supposed to be known only to agitators and other undesirables. He says that New York's respectables and their political allies are up to their armpits in thievery, and that even a Tammany leader or the devil himself could not follow the intricacies of New York finances, which unloaded, through trust companies, their worthless stocks and bonds on the estates of widows and orphans.

All of which will cause some people to say, "I told you so," as we make room on the band wagon for a judicial recruit.

LABOR EXCHANGES IN GERMANY.

Striking evidence of the effectiveness of labor exchanges in coping with unemployment is supplied by statistics just published indicating the work accomplished in Germany by these institutions. On January 1, 1908, there were 389 public labor exchanges in Germany, of which 248 were in Prussia, 55 in Bavaria, 11 in Saxony, 15 in Wuertemburg, 17 in Baden, 10 in Hesse, and 16 in Alsace-Lorraine. In the statistical year, 1907-8, work was found for no less than 932,956 persons. Of these, 61,742 were placed in jobs connected with agricultural pursuits. Men to the number of 667,411 were put to work and 265,505 women. The great Central Exchange, in Berlin, secured work for over 100,000 people.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum programme for next week indicates an entertainment of delightful character. The headline attraction will be "Redpath's Napanees," in which George Hillman is featured with four clever girls and the same number of boys. The Three Sisters Athletas are famous throughout Europe as acrobats. Harry Armstrong and Billy Clarke, two of America's best known song writers, will contribute to the coming bill a little one-act divertissement called "Finding a Partner." Herr Londe and Fraulein Tilly will present one of the most unique athletic novelties ever imported from Europe for the Orpheum circuit. Next week will be the last of "Eight Madcaps," Max Witt's Singing Colleens, Ollie Young and Brothers and of Laddie Cliff, England's famous boy comedian and grotesque dancer. A series of motion pictures will close the show.

Men and Measures

President Conway of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, has taken charge of headquarters in Denver since the death of General Secretary-Treasurer Max Morris and will conduct the business of the association until the national convention meets and elects a successor to Mr. Morris.

Ed Hoffman of the bakers, formerly manager of the San Jose Baking Company, has gone to the northern part of the state to engage in stock raising. His health necessitates outdoor work.

There are in the United States 298 sanatoria, 222 dispensaries and 890 associations for the treatment or prevention of tuberculosis, while there are 600,000 cases of this disease in the country. It is estimated by the United States Conservation Commission that this country loses annually \$1,000,000,000 from preventable tuberculosis.

The barbers of Los Angeles are trying to have passed a city ordinance providing for one day's rest in seven.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson has been writing some splendid articles on "The Conquest of Consumption" for one of our local dailies. Last Sunday he said: "The twelve-hour worker under modern conditions is pretty safe to earn something besides his pay. A glance at the death lists tells us at once that it is the classes which work the longest hours with the smallest pay which have the highest death-rate of consumption. Our labor unions, by shortening the day and raising the wage, have done more to diminish consumption than almost any other single influence; and they have not diminished the profits of the community one penny in the process, but rather increased them on account of the superior vigor, efficiency and intelligence of the man who is worked only eight hours a day. It sounds paradoxical, but so far as the reduction has hitherto gone, the shorter the hours of labor and the higher the wages, the lower the percentage of labor cost in the product. The grinding, crippling, disease breeding hours of industrial labor are not only brutal, but stupid and wasteful."



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum

WOMEN WAGE EARNERS.

By Anne Withington.

There are two fundamental reasons why women workers should be organized into trades unions. The first is that the good of society demands such associated effort. It is a significant fact that wherever labor is highly skilled and highly paid, trade organization follows as a matter of course, and in its wake comes a higher standard of living for the family and for the community. Wherever labor is unskilled and underpaid, organization is difficult and the maintenance of a high standard of living is well nigh impossible.

Much of this unskilled and underpaid work is done by women, sometimes in competition with men, sometimes not, sometimes by women who are the sole wage earners of a family, sometimes by women who supplement an inadequate wage earned by the man of the family, sometimes by women who have no families either to support or to be supported by.

This means that upon the backs of the weakest of the industrial world is laid the burden of the longest hours and the shortest pay. In those far off countries where the beginnings are being made of a recognition of the principle of a living wage for labor performed, the state insists upon organization as a preliminary step.

Again, another peril in the path of the unorganized woman worker has been pointed out by one of the keenest observers of industrial America, Miss Florence Kelly secretary of the National Consumers' League. "A corporation," she says, "may be accurately law abiding, yet its foreman may be a libertine or a petty tyrant, and it is the foreman who comes into contact with the working women and girls. He incarnates for them the corporation. Young girls receiving from \$3 to \$6 a week are at the mercy of the foreman and forewomen under whose direction they work. If these latter are of bad character, the whole community suffers from their corrupting influence. Where, however, there is a strong, stable, old fashioned union, the foreman is apt to be a better type than the man who deals exclusively with inexperienced unorganized women and girls."

The second reason for the organization of women is the education which the trades union offers to the woman herself. Women have always done more than their share of the work of the world, and now, for the first time, they are beginning to realize its value. The path of woman in modern industry has not been strewn with roses, but it surely is leading her to a position of dignity and influence unknown to women in the past, and no other factor in her progress seems to be comparable in usefulness with the trades union.

"I do not like the pompous man. I do not wish him for a friend. He's built on such a gorgeous plan that he can only condescend, and when he bows his neck is sprained. He walks as though he owned the earth—as though his vest and shirt contained all that there is of sterling worth. With sacred joy I see him tread upon a stray banana rind and slide a furlong on his head and leave a trail of smoke behind."—Emporia (Kan.) "Gazette."

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mousetrap, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."—Emerson.

C. A. White of the pressmen has left the Lane Hospital after a ten days' illness. He speaks in highest terms of the North American Hospital Association of 948 Market street. The association paid all the bills and gave Mr. White the best possible treatment. * * *

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

A statement published in the "Call" of June 27th, and attributed to D. J. Keefe, Commissioner General of Immigration, asserts that for the year ending March 1, 1909, there were admitted to continental United States 3,708 Japanese, and 5,008 departed therefrom. Is Mr. Keefe attempting to fool us, or is he ignorant of the figures of his own bureau? While we have no means of ascertaining how many Japanese landed on the mainland, the monthly reports of the Bureau of Immigration informs us that in the period mentioned 6,691 Japanese were admitted, and 5,008 departed, both totals including Hawaii, leaving a net increase of 1,683.

We have no desire to belittle the benefits derived from the "gentleman's agreement," in proof of which we state that the figures of the Bureau of Immigration show a decrease in our Japanese population since the close of the fiscal year 1908. There were admitted 2,785; departed, 4,112; net decrease from July 1, 1908 to March 31, 1909, 1,327. It must not be forgotten, however, in connection with this decrease, that it also covers the territory of Hawaii and the whole of the mainland, not California alone. Nor will the "gentleman's agreement" last any longer than it suits the purpose of the Japanese government to continue it.

The statement of Mr. Keefe that the Japanese question is "settled," is far from convincing. The question is not, "settled," and cannot be settled either by "agreement" or "treaty stipulations." The people of the United States do not, nor ever will, recognize the right of any alien government to legislate for them upon a purely domestic question, but will continue the ever-increasing agitation for an Act of Congress which will exclude all Asiatics.

Representative Howard of South Omaha introduced a bill in the Nebraska legislature providing that Chinese and Japanese must not be employed with white persons, and making it a misdemeanor for any contractor to do so. Mr. Howard said that the bill was aimed to meet conditions prevailing in the local packing houses, where the Japanese are permitted to work beside Americans, to whom they have become offensive, especially in the departments where young women are employed.

In San Francisco's Japtown, hundreds of Japanese domestics (students) sleep there at night, but are not found there during the day. A census enumerator, or agent of the Labor Bureau, going into the Japanese lodging houses where so many sleep, would find but a few in these establishments, and not any of the few willing to disclose the truth about those habitually sleeping there. Should a house-to-house canvass be made, which will be impossible with only \$10,000, it is safe to say that 75 per cent, at least, of those employing Japanese would deny or conceal the fact.

He was not a very rapid wooer, and she was getting a bit anxious.

Again he called and they sat together in the parlor, "just those two."

A loud rap came at the front door.

"Oh, bother!" she said; "who can be calling?"

"Say you're out," said the deceiver.

"Oh, no; that would be untrue," murmured the ingenuous one.

"Then say you're engaged," he urged.

"Oh, may I, Charlie?" she cried, as she threw herself in his arms.

And the man kept on knocking at the front door.

The waitresses will picnic at Schuetzen Park next Sunday, July 4th.

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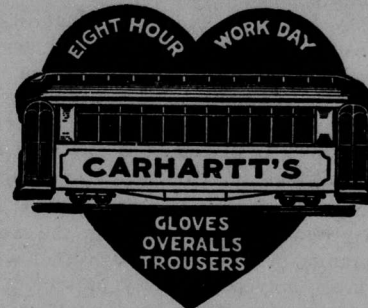
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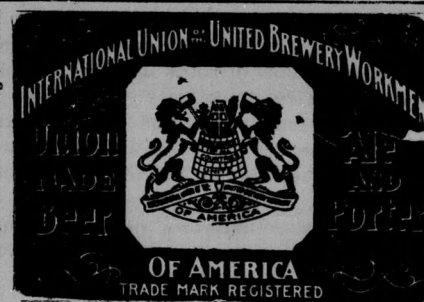
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

UNIONISM A COMMUNITY GAIN.

(Continued from Page 3.)

years of practical experience have taught the wage-earner the conditions which are essential to the proper maintenance of his family, though he has not yet been able to acquire many of them.

As to the community's interest in the right of the employee to have a voice in the fixing of wages, hours and working conditions, it may be said it is vitally interested, because the union man is not only the best paid man, and has a greater purchasing power than the non-unionist, but he has a feeling of security in the continued possession of his position, so long as he properly conducts himself and attends to his duties in a competent manner, for the reason that the union guarantees that he shall not be dismissed, except for legitimate cause.

Therefore the union produces a higher standard of citizenship by enabling the worker, because of this security, to acquire interests which the man outside of the union dare not attempt, because he is subject to the whims and moods of his employer, and may be displaced at any time by some friend of a friend of a friend of his employer.

The union man, even though he does not himself own property, is interested in the welfare of the community in order that his brother who owns a small home may be properly protected.

The non-unionist, if he has no property interests, and it has been shown that he is not nearly so likely to have them as the union wage-earner, has absolutely no interest in the welfare of the community, and, therefore, is necessarily not as beneficial to the commonwealth as is the unionist. The man without union connections is more apt to be a mere bird of passage, a piece of driftwood tossed about, with no purpose, bound for nowhere, doing no man any service, and finally ending up in a tangled mass of roots in some unseen crevice in the ceaseless flowing river's bank, there to gradually waste away and decay, leaving the world no better for his having existed. The union man, because of his feeling of security in his position, is not nearly so likely to end this way, and it is, therefore, to the interest of all that we have union rather than non-union men.

REFORM SPELLING DISCONTINUED.

There is rejoicing in the G. P. O. in Washington, D. C., over the set-back "reform spelling" received by the order of the Taft administration. No longer will "thru" struggle against "through," and "past" is passed. The typesetters and proof-readers were in a state of turmoil while the "simple" plan was in vogue. An official of the big printing office paid his respects to the reformed reform as follows: "Thousands of dollars will be saved annually by the disuse of the simplified spelling. It was the continual mixup and eternal change that cost so much. For instance, the President would send down a message written in his peculiar abbreviated phonetic style. We would have to set it up as we got the copy. In due time the message would have to be printed in the 'Congressional Record,' and as Congress had passed a law prohibiting the expenditure of any money for the simplified spelling, when we put it in the 'Record,' we had to spell the words according to common usage. So the messages had to be set up all over again, and as President Roosevelt was not at all stingy with his communications, there was plenty of work of that sort to be done. Now, thank goodness, all the spelling that comes to the office is alike."

The big touring car had just whizzed by with a roar like a gigantic rocket, and Pat and Mike turned to watch it disappear in a cloud of dust.

"Thim chug waggons must cost a heap av cash," said Mike. "The rich is fairly burnin' money."

"An' be the smell av it," sniffed Pat, "it must be thot tainted money we do be hearin' so much about."

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

The Sunset City Laundry, a Japanese concern, applied to the Board of Supervisors for a permit to operate a steam boiler, after having been convicted on two occasions of maintaining one illegally, and were denied the permission for this reason and because of a strong protest made by the property owners in the vicinity of their laundry. They have carried the litigation to the Superior Court, seeking a writ of mandate against the Board to compel them to issue such a permit. The case is now pending before Judge Seawell. Their first conviction has been on appeal for some time, and last Tuesday Judge Cabaniss confirmed the decision of the lower court and upheld the conviction.

Rev. Father D. O. Crowley has promised to address a mass meeting to be called by this League in the near future for the purpose of educating the public on the dangers arising from Japanese patronage. Father Crowley has given this subject careful consideration and thought, and has written magazine articles accurately predicting the outcome of the competition.

Active steps are being taken in Reno, Nevada, toward the organization of an anti-Japanese laundry league. Mr. C. M. White, owner of the Troy laundry there, reports that the Japanese have practically monopolized this and many other industries.

ANOTHER MISSTATEMENT NAILED.

While no one who knows her could possibly give credence to the widely circulated story that the gifted and womanly president of the International Woman Suffrage Association ever said in a public address or privately, that men are "lobsters or shrimps," it is a satisfaction to quote Mrs. Catt's own words in refutation of the vulgar report. Asked about it on her return from London a few days ago, Mrs. Catt said: "I not only did not say the thing you quote concerning men, lobsters and shrimps, but at no time in my life have I ever said anything which, by the wildest stretch of imagination could be distorted into any resemblance to the paragraph now making the rounds of the newspapers. Further, I know that calling persons lobsters is a type of American slang, but I for one do not even know what it means. The thing was literally originated and set into circulation by some irresponsible sensationalist. I have never felt that men were more blamable than women for the disfranchisement of my sex, and until I have cause to change this opinion, I shall certainly not take to calling men names."

PRAISE FOR JEAN GORDON AND HER CAUSE.

The "United Labor Journal" of New Orleans has had some editorials of late upon child labor legislation, in which Miss Jean Gordon is given great praise for the way in which she has devoted herself to the prosecution of laws which worked to the disadvantage of women and children in her state. As factory inspector for New Orleans, Miss Gordon has had to face great odds, "she has never once faltered but gone steadily onward, working, ever working, in the interests of the children of the alleys and the tenements."

An English paper says the champion absent-minded man lives at Balham. On one occasion he called upon his old friend the family physician. After a chat of a couple of hours the doctor saw him to the door and bade him goodnight, saying: "Come again. Family all well, I suppose?" "My heavens!" exclaimed the absent-minded beggar, "that reminds me of an errand. My wife is in a fit!"

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Thrust and Parry

Eureka, California, has been interested in several things of late, one of them a debate in a daily paper between Joseph Bredsteen, editor of "The Labor News," and A. B. Hammond, the lumber magnate. The latter is an officer in the Citizens' Alliance, and, as may be imagined, the "open shop" was the theme of the pen passage-at-arms between the two men. The last number of "The Labor News" says:

"Since A. B. Hammond arrived in Humboldt county several weeks ago, his union smashing tools have been busy seeking to give Eureka a genuine spasm of open shop fever. The game he is playing is a simple one, and easily understood by those who have seen it played elsewhere. But there are many well meaning people who swallow Hammond's open shop dope thinking it to be what it is represented to be, and fail to understand what it really is until they begin to reap the effects of it with such grim earnestness that they cannot then fail to realize that they have been duped.

"The advocates of the open shop policy know they cannot win public sympathy by honestly and openly advocating just what they in the depths of their hearts mean by open shop. Hence they paint something quite different from what actual practice by these same advocates demonstrates it to be.

"To the public they represent it to be a relation between employer and employees by which the employer hires both union and non-union men without the slightest discrimination between them.

"They claim that they desire to free their employees from the tyranny of the labor unions. They preach that every man has a God-given right to work, whether he belongs to a labor union or not. They condemn the union men who refuse to work with non-union men as un-American and as interfering with the rights of non-union men.

"They protest most emphatically that they are not opposed to unionism and that they have not the slightest objection to their employees belonging to unions, if they want to, but that they object to having any union or representative of a union telling any of their employees that he must belong and pay dues when he does not feel so inclined."

Then "The Labor News" effectively describes the "open shop" in reality, and tells of the experiences of two years in the lumber industry of Humboldt county. Mr. Hammond is said to find non-unionism a fine thing, because of reduced wages, but the workers and the merchants are shown to be the losers, and the people are truthfully depicted as gainers by the protection of trade organizations.

"In the first place, the laboring man comes under the influence of the agitator. These workers are made to believe that they are not getting their just due, so it is easy to incite them to strife. Just as soon as business begins to revive, these unhappy labor leaders begin to agitate, and, of course there is a contest. I don't know how to account for this general unrest, except that the American workingman, with his ambitions and his spirit, has a desire to make the most out of himself and out of his family. All of which incites him to spend beyond his means. He tries to escape by insisting on a bigger wage than business can afford."—Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University.

The Chancellor has just returned from a trip around the world, and predicts that if "senseless strikes" and "obstructive agitation" are kept up, the wage earners are going to be as poor as the Hindu toilers, who work for 10 and 11 cents a day. This common talk about the "agitator" is absurd. The officers of unions are, usually, the most conservative of the members, because they realize the importance of preserving industrial peace and are loath to sunder relations.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTES.

Owing to their studious habits and their lack of proper physical exercise, Chinese students both in this country and in their native land are especially liable to tuberculosis.

According to a report of the United States census, it is stated that the mortality of the Indians from tuberculosis is undoubtedly far higher than that of either the whites or the negroes, although it is believed by careful investigators that the disease was entirely absent before the advent of the whites in America.

The most prominent tuberculosis specialists in the country agree that alcohol will not cure consumption. Dr. S. A. Knopf says: "Alcohol has never cured and never will cure tuberculosis. It will either prevent or retard recovery." Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, and Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, ex-presidents of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, of Saranac Lake, the founder of the anti-tuberculosis movement in this country, are all of the same opinion.

Dr. William Osler says, "Whether tuberculosis will be finally eradicated is even an open question. It is a foe that is very deeply entrenched in the human race. Very hard it will be to eradicate completely but when we think of what has been done in one generation, how the mortality in many places has been reduced more than 50 per cent—indeed, in some places 100 per cent—it is a battle of hope, and so long as we are fighting with hope, the victory is in sight."

A STUDY IN UNIONISM.

Under the editorship of Professor John R. Commons, there have been collected twenty-eight essays by different authors. They have been published in book form, each dealing with a different kind of trades union or a separate aspect of the labor problem. The book "is intended to be for the study of labor unions and labor problems, what Ripley's 'Trusts, Pools and Corporations' has done for the study of capital and its organization;" that is, to provide a text-book of "concrete, definite and convenient" data for the student of economics.

The workingman will see more clearly through it the trend of his great campaign, its points of weakness and strength. Our immigrants and the problems they set and solve are not so hazy after reading Professor Commons' articles on "Labor Conditions in Slaughtering and Meat Packing," "The Sweating System in the Clothing Trade," and "Slaves in Coal Mining." The disadvantages if not disasters of incorporation for trades unions are convincing in the symposium on that subject.

It would seem difficult for any business man or politician to read "The Miners' Union: Its Business Management," without a wholesome respect for the broad-minded ability and great power shown in the upbuilding of that vast organization.

The six hundred pages contain an array of facts, histories and conditions—an instructive education on the great labor problem.

Christobal Pankhurst, who scrubbed floors in an English prison for the suffragets cause, is a lawyer. She is the only woman who ever submitted a British cabinet member to a legal cross-examination, this attending the trial from which she was sent to jail for a short term.

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1909.

"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," is the way it runs in our Bibles as now printed. Rumor has it that Carnegie, Morgan and Rockefeller are preparing a Revised Version in which this passage will read: "In the sweat of other people's brows shall we eat bread, with plenty of butter on it."—New York "Call."

On June 18th the long strike of the bakers of New York city was ended, with the unionists victorious in their claims for shorter hours and increased pay.

R. B. Sears has resigned as labor editor of the Sacramento "Bee," a position he has ably filled for the past year. C. E. Sutphen has received the appointment. Both Mr. Sears and Mr. Sutphen are members of Sacramento Typographical Union.

The machinists will, sooner or later, agitate for a universal eight-hour day. The district president for the northwest, Thomas Van Lear, is going to bring the matter before the Denver convention next September.

D. J. Keefe, who succeeded Mr. Sargent as Commissioner of Immigration, will represent the longshoremen of Detroit at the Galveston convention. Mr. Keefe is in San Francisco attending to the duties of his office.

A series of six letters—the first of which appears in this issue—will be published from the pen of Richard Caverly on the important topic of life insurance for workingmen. Mr. Caverly will discuss the question from different standpoints. He is an authority on insurance and financial problems, and his contributions are well worth perusing.

W. L. Lambert, of the firm of Lambert & McKeenan, printers, has been elected Mayor of Eureka, California. Mr. Lambert is treasurer of Eureka Typographical Union, has long been a consistent worker, and served two terms in the city council. His opponent was H. L. Ricks, the incumbent. The latter represented the Citizens' Alliance forces, and was beaten in every precinct, Mr. Lambert having a majority of over 800 votes.

H. W. Perham, president of the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L., was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Fourth Vice-President Max Morris at the meeting of the executive council in New York city on June 16th. Trade and jurisdiction questions were discussed by the council and a resolution was adopted and given to President Gompers to present to the International Trade Union Congress at Paris urging the workers of the world to try and prevent immigration to countries where industrial depression exists, or where trade disputes are on or are in contemplation.

DEFEAT (?) OF MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

As the world knows, the election on Thursday, June 24th, resulted in a nominal defeat for the issuance of bonds to reconstruct the Geary street railroad and operate it as a municipal venture. Two of the local papers have patted themselves on the back in high glee, amid exclamations of a "we did it" nature. Some of the assertions are so unwarrantable by the facts, that the attention of readers is directed thereto.

The "Evening Globe" consistently opposed municipal ownership, and foretold a dismal future should the citizens of San Francisco vote to install and run an up-to-date street car system. Some of the "Globe's" contemporaries have said harsh things about its opposition. It is not our purpose to take up that phase, but rather to point out that in summing up the vote the "Globe," according to its own figures, conspicuously printed, showed that 436 votes were lacking to obtain a two-thirds majority, and yet it discarded the number and printed nearly three times 436 as requisite to have carried the election.

The "Chronicle" celebrated in great style. A flaming editorial was headed "Defeat of the Geary Street Road Scheme," and a sub-head said: "San Francisco goes on record against municipal ownership and unnecessary expenditure." To the far-off reader, it would seem from these sentences that the people were satisfied with present railroad conditions, and wanted none of these new-fangled municipal ownership ideas.

The editorial in question contained this expression: "It may be assumed that the full strength of those advocating municipalization was polled, while there is every reason to believe that the stayaways were either indifferent or neglected to go to the polls."

What are the facts? A bond election of a municipal ownership nature was held in San Francisco two days after several proposed bond issues were adversely voted upon. There was—and is—no doubt of the necessity of improving the Geary street railroad. It pays now, even though its equipment is of a primitive character. The road belongs to the city, and is rented out to a private concern, whose main object is to make money out of the concession. Many of the issues surrounding the election were confused. Varying amounts were reported to the citizens, from different sources, as the municipality's bond indebtedness.

Despite the opposition, out of 22,258 votes cast, 14,839 were for municipal ownership, and 7,805 against. Where the comfort comes from in these figures to the advocates of private control, baffles us. Only 436 votes were needed to turn the heavy majority into a two-thirds majority.

Here are more thoughts of a consoling nature. The election was held on a day not observed as a holiday. The wage-earners, as a rule, had to leave their homes early in the morning and return after the polls closed. There was absolutely no movement on the part of the manufacturers and employers generally to give their employees time to record their views. If the vote had been on the advisability of holding a Portola Festival, or something of that sort there would have been at least a partial suspension of business.

Some of the polling booths were long distances apart. One citizen informed us that he had to walk over twenty blocks to vote.

As a matter of cold fact, the opponents of municipal ownership voted to a man. They had the time, and were glad of the opportunity. If all the citizens were to fulfill their civic obligation at another election, it is not unlikely that the minority vote would be about the same.

Considering the number of bond issues suggested, the lack of adequate education on all that was involved, the confusion, and the arguments presented, San Francisco did not go on record against municipal ownership, but showed by the vote of 14,839 to 7,805 that she wants to reverse accepted theories of private management and march forward.

THE PRINTING PRESSMEN'S CONVENTION.

Delegates from all over the United States and Canada met at the twenty-first annual convention of the pressmen and assistants in Omaha last week. There were nearly two hundred representatives, and scores of visitors attended the sessions. Not the least interesting feature of the program was the presence of the woman's auxiliary, the members of which were entertained lavishly during the week.

Addresses of welcome were delivered on the opening day by Major J. C. Dahlman, T. W. McCullough, Frank A. Kennedy, T. Donahue and Wm. Cole.

One of the most important measures acted upon by the convention was the motion authorizing the board of directors to increase its force of organizers in the field, the object being to broaden and strengthen the union in the United States and Canada. It was adopted.

George L. Berry of San Francisco was re-elected president. Peter J. Dobbs of New York defeated Frank R. Wilke of Milwaukee by a vote of 136 to 45 for first vice-president, and M. H. Flannery of Chicago defeated John P. Mines of New York by a vote of 142 to 36 for second vice-president. Secretary-treasurer P. J. McMullen and Third Vice-President C. A. Pense were re-elected without opposition.

A representative of the international machinists urged co-operation with a view of bringing about a more satisfactory understanding as to the union make of printing machinery and its installation by union machinists.

Delegate M. J. Young of San Jose, a contestant city for the next convention, announced on the opening day that he had a quantity of California fruit he wished to distribute among the delegates and friends. There was no objection.

Enthusiasm followed the reading of a telegram from President Gompers. He congratulated the pressmen and assistants on the eight-hour victory, urged high dues and the accumulation of funds in the treasury, and told of the benefits to be gained as a result of trade unionism.

Commissioner H. N. Kellogg of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association addressed the convention. After referring to the friendly feeling existing between the two organizations, he asked assistance to have the tariff on white print paper and pulpy either lowered or abolished. The delegates complied with the request, and a dispatch was sent to Congress.

Delegates Geo. G. Spooner and Emil Peterson of San Francisco introduced amendments on the apprentice question, asked that international law should specify the duties of job pressmen, and advocated increasing President Berry's salary from \$1800 to \$2400 a year.

Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union introduced a resolution urging the establishment of a home for aged and infirm members, as well as for those suffering from tuberculosis. Memphis pressmen presented a memorial along similar lines. A tentative plan to pension aged members came before the convention.

The vote for the cities seeking to entertain the next convention resulted: Columbus, 105; San Jose, 49; Boston, 6.

It was recommended and concurred in that the board of directors should reduce the present rate of assessment to one per cent as rapidly as practical.

A committee of five was appointed to devise a practical and economical program to be referred to the referendum on the proposition to provide care and treatment for members suffering from tuberculosis.

The convention only adjourned a few days ago and the San Francisco delegates have not returned. We expect to print a summary of the business transacted later. The unsanitary workrooms in many cities were brought to the attention of the convention, and agitation will result in preventing a continuance of this grave menace to health.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

The Union a Stable Institution.

Last week Stanley B. Wilson, editor of the Los Angeles "Citizen," addressed a mass meeting in Redlands. He spoke on "Unionism," and said in part:

"The labor union is as much an American institution as the public schools, the state government, the federal government, the supreme court and the government itself.

"The same principles for which the American government was founded are those upon which union labor is founded. The principle of equality is more strongly expressed in unionism than in any other manner. Unionism represents the best principles of democracy and equality, and for centuries people and nations have fought for just such principles. Christ himself was crucified because he expressed by his teachings the equality of all people, and from time immemorial people have been downtrodden and tortured for endeavoring to secure this same equality for which union labor stands."

* * *

Organization Advocated For All.

The Santa Clara "News" publishes some good articles on the labor question. Here is one from a late issue:

"Unionism is the combining together among people having the same interests for the purpose of legitimately forwarding them. So far it has been regarded as existing principally among the working classes, and among them it has done an incalculable amount of good. In other fields it has worked wonders. Unionism, under various names, but still unionism, has built all our railways, erected all our factories and made of the United States the most prosperous of countries. There is now a movement making itself felt all over the country to introduce the principle of unionism among farmers. Nothing could be wiser, nothing more desirable. A principle which has done so much for other people should be applied to this, the most important, the most productive, the most beneficial of human occupations. What has succeeded among others surely ought to succeed with the cultivators of the soil. In all previous efforts in that line, and they all have failed, there was one fatal defect. Their founders wished to grasp too much. They desired to include all cultivators of the soil regardless of what they produced. This was unnatural; the interest of all cultivators are not always the same, men are not much concerned about matters that do not affect their own immediate affairs, and a union which would aim at combining together all the farmers of the country would become too bulky for human genius to manage. Other interests do not fall into this error; the trades have each their own unions, they look after their own interests, they are well managed, and, in consequence, succeed. Allied trades and interests may have a federation to look after their general interest, but the fundamental idea is for each trade to have its own unions. So with manufacturers, so with bankers and all the capitalist classes. Let our farmers and ranchers do likewise. Let the fruit growers have their own unions, the wheat growers likewise, and so on through all the various kinds of agricultural production. By this they will escape exactions of the middleman and secure to themselves the full profit of their own labor and capital."

* * *

Movement for a Universal Label.

The New York committee for the promotion of a universal union label met the other evening at the Women's Trade Union League headquarters in Manhattan to take steps for a permanent organization. The object of the committee is to urge the American Federation of Labor to adopt an emblem that will represent all union-made goods, so that the purchasing power of organized labor can be concentrated on one label. At present those who wish to buy union goods must be able to remember seventy-four different devices

of various colors, shapes and sizes. Regular meetings will be held, and all organizations having labels are asked to send delegates.

* * *

Municipal Ownership in Los Angeles.

The official records of Los Angeles furnish a correspondent with this data concerning the water supply:

"The city purchased the system seven or eight years ago, since which time there have been three separate reductions in the rate to consumers, amounting in the aggregate to large consumers to 53 1-2 per cent; to small consumers, 65 per cent. Sixty per cent of the service is now metered, with a rate of 7 cents per 100 cubic feet to all consumers; and an average flat rate to consumers where no meter is used of \$1.55 per month.

"Since taking over the system the receipts have paid all operating and maintenance expenses, have paid interest and sinking fund on the water works bonds (amounting to several hundred thousand dollars), have paid \$3,654,730.53 for mains, reservoirs, pumping plants and other improvements, and have paid \$200,000 interest and sinking fund on the aqueduct bonds.

"The water department has a balance with the city treasurer of \$111,784.66. The average net yearly income since the city took possession of the works in 1902 has been \$727,895. For 1908 the gross earnings were \$1,045,841.96; the net earnings, after interest on the bonds, maintenance and sinking fund expenses had all been paid \$824,694.88. The net earnings, in face of the fact that a reduction to consumers of over 50 per cent has been effected, are certainly remarkable.

"The auditor of the water department informs me that no account is made of the water used by the city for public purposes, which runs into a very large aggregate, his estimate being \$150,000 worth per annum at the regular meter rate. Such water would, of course, be paid for by the city if the works were not owned by the municipality."

* * *

Fourteen Hat Firms Sued.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" of June 18th contains the following interesting information:

"Suits were brought in Danbury, Conn., on June 17th by the Associated Hat Manufacturers, Inc., of New York, against fourteen hat manufacturing firms in Danbury, Bethel and New Milford for damages of \$26,000 from each for alleged violation of the terms of agreement and the bonds that figured in the recent tie-up of the hatting industry in Danbury and throughout the country.

"Attachments aggregating more than \$300,000 are being placed upon the real estate and bank account of the firms and corporations that are made defendants in the suits. The sixteen concerns which are being sued made a settlement with the Hatters' Union last week, and the suits are the outcome of that settlement, which was alleged to be in violation of the agreement and bond under which the manufacturers were organized. The seven Danbury concerns which effected a settlement during the present week are not being sued and their names appear in the list of those who figure as plaintiffs.

"Samuel Mundheim, president of the National Association of Hat Manufacturers, said that the action taken against the Danbury, Bethel and New Milford firms was for a forfeiture of the bonds which all the manufacturers in the association had signed following the strike of the employees in January. It was then agreed among the manufacturers, he stated, that the union label should not be employed by any one of them, under penalty of forfeiture of the bonds. Any member of the association had the right to withdraw from the organization upon giving ninety days' notice, but such time limit had not expired when the Connecticut manufacturers, he asserted, had made an agreement with their employees for the settlement of the strike and the use of the label."

TRADES UNION CHARACTERS.

II.—The Business Agent.

By the Rev Charles Stelz13.

If he were a fool, he wouldn't be on the job—that is, he wouldn't be there very long. There are lots of people who are all the time trying to have him make a fool of himself. That he doesn't slip up oftener is to his credit.

There's the chap, for instance, who tries, without any conscience, to bribe him either before or during a strike. A big roll of bills must look awfully tempting to a fellow who never in all his life saw so much money at one time. It's a fine thing that those who really know are aware that mighty few men give way to the temptation.

But there's another class of men who try to make a fool of the business agent—I refer to the labor union men who think that the chief function of the business agent is to be a "good fellow." He is expected to "set them up" for the boys when he has won out in a particular proposition, and he is considered a chump if he doesn't do so on general principles, anyway. Meanwhile, he not only spends for this purpose the money that should be used in supporting his own family, but he makes himself just so much less capable of properly transacting the business of his organization.

Why should a business agent be looked upon as a sort of an easy mark simply because his salary is paid by the trades union of which the men referred to are members? Why should he be considered a "cheap skate" just because he doesn't always hand out a dollar when some other fellow is hard up?

If the business agent is doing one-half of what the members of the unions expect of him, he is doing twice as much as he ought—when it comes to a question of earning his salary. Not every business agent earns his salary. Some of them are costly, even though the union pays them no salary at all. But if a business agent is making good fifty-two weeks in the year—for, of course, he isn't expected to take a vacation—in a quiet, business-like way, keeping the men at work rather than constantly calling strikes instead of using his brain power to settle the difficulty without a resort to warfare—if he's doing this, he's a pretty good sort of a man to keep on the job. When the time comes to call a strike—and there will come such occasions—he'll be in a much better position to win than if he had previously weakened his forces through petty strife, just because it was the easiest way out. For anybody can issue a strike order, provided that he has the authority. It doesn't require much brain power to command men to quit their jobs. But it demands a whole lot more in the way of genuine ability to keep men on their jobs, and yet have them receive all that a strike could possibly win for them. If war is hell, then strikes are "purgatory." But if men must strike, let's at least give them a decent argument for doing so, and then stand by them till they win out. And if they lose, let's stand by the right kind of a business agent, anyway, for he's done the best he knew how.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America is going to submit to a referendum vote of the membership two important propositions. One proposes to increase the death and disability benefit from \$100 to a minimum of \$100 and a maximum of \$1000. The other plan deals with the old-age pension fund, and the proposed minimum and maximum are the same as above quoted. Naturally, the carmen are very much elated over the victories recently gained in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

A substantial sum was raised last Saturday night for the boot and shoe workers resisting a reduction of wage. There are no signs of a settlement as yet, although it is difficult to see how the factories can get along without competent help. A conference was held during the week, without result.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held
June 25, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:25 p. m., Vice-President Schilling in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Stereotypers and Electrotypers: J. R. Roland, P. S. Barrett. Delegates seated.

At this time President Kelly arrived and assumed the chair.

Communications—Filed—From Electrical Workers, No. 250 of San Jose, inviting delegates to attend their picnic on July 4, 1909, at Schuetzen Park. From the A. F. of L., stating that efforts were being made to have the bindery women affiliate with the Council. From Neustadter Bros., requesting co-operation in home industry campaign. From Mailers, No. 18, regretting their inability to donate to box makers on account of heavy assessment. From Machinists No. 68, Painters' Auxiliary, No. 1, Carpenters, No. 483, Box Makers, No. 225, enclosing donations for striking unions. Referred to "Labor Clarion." From United Hatters, reviewing strike conditions, and appealing for further assistance. Referred to Joint Labor Day Committee.—From a firm of hat manufacturers, relative to hats and caps for Labor Day.

A resolution was submitted by Coopers' Union, No. 65, requesting the appointment of a committee on home industry of all kinds. On motion the resolution was adopted and the secretary was instructed to send a copy to the Building Trades Council, asking for their co-operation. The committee now dealing with the home industry problem was instructed to consider this resolution.

Delegate Shuttleworth submitted the following resolution:

Resolved: That the San Francisco Labor Council urge all wage earners to protect their own interests, and the interests of the whole people of this city, by seeing to it that they are registered as voters, and that they exercise their franchise on election days; and be it further

Resolved: That a committee of fifteen be appointed to visit affiliated unions with this end in view.

Moved that the resolution be adopted; carried.

The chair appointed the following committee: Delegates Shuttleworth, Rose, Brown, Field, O'Connell, Rosenthal, Wilson, Siskron, Gallagher, Schilling, Terry, Perret, Murray, Fitzgerald.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Business fair; all in readiness for annual celebration. Newspaper Solicitors—Have signed agreements with the Berkeley "Independent" and the "Daily News." Tailors—Business fair; have signed agreement with Geo. Boss, tailoring firm. Stablemen—Golden Gate stables still unfair; will give ball in the near future. Boot and Shoe Workers—Strike situation unchanged; extend thanks to all unions that have come to their assistance. Musicians—Have made regular weekly donations to unions on strike. Box Makers—Thank all unions for valuable assistance.

Executive Committee—The committee recommended that the Council endorse the cash check system as requested by the Unemployed Co-Operative League, and that the resolutions submitted by the League be adopted, provided, no checks are placed in stores unfair to organized labor; concurred in. The committee also recommended that in the matter of wages due members of the Janitors' Union by Mr. S. Loverich of the Novelty Theatre, that the secretary be empowered to request the co-operation of the stage employees and the musicians, with a view to collecting this account; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Home Industry Committee—Reported progress.

New Business—At this time the secretary read a communication relative to the Union Man's Orphanage at San Lorenzo, which institution had

been endorsed by the Alameda Council. The secretary stated that a committee was present from the Alameda Central Labor Council and desired to be heard on this question. On motion, Bros. H. B. Andrews and D. McMillan were granted the privilege of the floor. They stated that they had a \$12,000 option on property that was worth easily \$1000 per acre; the plan was to have a non-sectarian, non-denominational home for orphans whose parents had been members of unions; it was also proposed to teach the boys useful farming pursuits, stated they were in need of money; payment must be made at once, and they were attempting to sell stock at \$1 per share; their aim was to keep the orphanage always under the control of organized labor. The speakers were applauded by the delegates. After considerable debate, a motion that the Council endorse the project was put, and failed to carry; due to the fact that the Council desired to refer the matter to the executive committee for investigation, which was done.

Delegate Rosenthal called the Council's attention to the defeat of the bond issue for the Geary street railroad, and stated that it was his belief that the matter should be re-submitted to the people. Many delegates debated the question, and it was moved that this Council record itself in favor of re-submitting the Geary street railroad proposition to the people; carried unanimously.

The secretary introduced the following amendment to the Constitution: Amend Article VI, Section 2, of the Constitution as follows: After the word "elect" in line 8 of Section 2, insert the following: "Provided, where there are no more candidates nominated than are required to fill the office to which they aspire, their names shall be omitted from the regular ballots. The recording and corresponding secretary shall cast the affirmative vote of the Council for such candidates at the stated meeting of the Council at which the regular election of officers is held, and they shall be declared by the presiding officer to have been duly and regularly elected." It was ordered that said amendment take the regular course.

The chair appointed the following additional members to the Labor Day committee: E. Anderson, Jas. Frappier, Dennis Quillinan, Chas. Shuttleworth, Miss May Cummings, Emil Muri, Dan Regan, Chas. Schilling, A. C. Rose, Chas. Fleischman, Chas. Gillen, J. Lacey, D. Doyle, F. McGovern, Dan Tattenham, Jas. McTiernan, W. J. De-septe, A. Gale, Chas. Bucher, J. A. Himmel, Chas. Hemmel, R. Cammack, J. O. Hayes, H. Parks, F. Barbrack, R. Kelly, M. Sabatino, F. Steffens, A. Beaver, Mrs. L. C. Walden, C. Olivia, Wm. Fennone, Ed. McDonnell, J. A. Holland, J. Handy, J. W. Spencer, L. DeBow, A. Carlson, F. J. Pratt, D. Roonan, C. Niess, D. P. Haggerty, O. Anderson.

Receipts—Cigar Makers, \$6; Shoe Clerks, \$12; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Firemen, \$6; Molders, \$10; Bakers, No. 24, \$14; Stable Employees, \$8; Musicians, \$42; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Bakery Drivers, \$4; Machine Hands, \$2; Cooks, No. 44, \$12; Coopers, No. 131, \$4; Postoffice Clerks, \$4; Brewery Workmen, \$8; Metal Polishers, \$4; Boiler Makers, No. 25, \$6; Boiler Makers, No. 410, \$4; Ship Drillers, \$2. Total, \$158.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$7; stenographer, \$20; Miss Wolfe, two days' service, \$6; D. McLennan, \$20; Typewritorium, \$1; J. Monahan & Co., printing, \$7. Total, \$91.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Inquiries are reaching the "Labor Clarion" office concerning the special edition for Labor Day. It will, it is expected, exceed in size the issue of last year. In the near future the unions will be consulted as to their wishes in the connection. Advertising solicitors are already engaged in the work of their department.

Patronize Home Industry and wear Union Hats Lundstrom Hats

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:

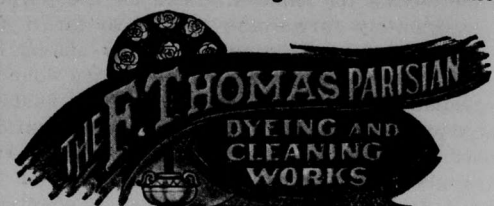
1178 Market Street

64 Market Street

605 Kearny Street

2640 Mission St.

Established 1853 Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Avenue, S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland.

Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices

Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620



Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th.

Union Made
Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25



For Women in Union and Home



Mme. Nordica is the latest to join the ranks of the suffragets. At Denver recently she became a member of the League of Collegiate and Professional Women, an organization keen for equal suffrage.

* * *

Miss Nora B. Andrews, stenographer to Governor Gillett, is a full-fledged member of the bar of California. Judge Van Fleet of San Francisco read her credentials and issued a formal certificate stating to her right to practice law in the courts. Miss Andrews is the fourth woman to be admitted to the bar in this state.

* * *

Mary Garden, the famous actress, has seriously endangered her eyesight by using the new red-gold shade that is the rage in Paris now. Physicians say she may never recover her eyesight.

* * *

The agitation of Illinois women against the heartless landlord has at last caused the legislature of that state to pass a bill declaring void apartment leases which prohibit children. The governor has indicated his intention to sign the bill.

* * *

Mrs. Mary K. O'Sullivan, an earnest worker in the cause of organization among women, writes:

"Every year more and more women are going into industry. Why is this?

"1. Cost of living is rising, and in many families the woman's wages are needed to eke out the family income.

"2. The standard of living is rising, and workmen's families demand better conditions, and must have a larger income to meet them.

"3. Women living in cities can no longer help sustain the family by farm work, dairy work, or by spinning and weaving; therefore their only way of helping to provide for the family are:

"Either to take work home, which in most cases produces the evil results of sweatshop work with poor conditions of work and poorer pay;

"Or to go out to work in factory or shop.

"Now, is the woman's work a help to the family in the long run?

"Not so long as women are cheap labor.

"Every union man knows how dangerous and harmful is the competition of child labor; it is dangerous because it is cheap, and cuts down the man's wages.

"Woman's labor, as long as it is cheap, is just as dangerous, and for just the same reason. When women organize and vote they will get equal pay for equal work, and they will not longer compete unfairly with men. Then men's wages will improve, and though fewer women will be employed at the higher wages, this will not be a hardship, because the increase in the man's wages will give the family the larger income needed, without its being necessary for so many women to work outside the home."

* * *

The Women's Trade Union League of New York held a housewarming on the evening of June 19th in the new quarters. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League, delivered the principal address. The building now serving as the league's home contains seventeen rooms, is four stories in height, and the main hall on the first floor is capacious. Various organizations of women will have their headquarters in the structure, a library has been started, and a restaurant is contemplated. Union label goods will be boomed, and a shop on the second floor will contain fair goods difficult to obtain elsewhere.

* * *

A word for this paper among advertisers is assistance most timely. It costs nothing, and shows to the credit of all concerned.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Novel Window Screen.—For a pantry window try cheesecloth instead of wire screen. This admits of a circulation of air that is sifted of its dirt before it enters.

To Clean the Sweeper.—Keep an old comb to clean the carpet sweeper and you will save your hands and much time and work.

To Light Matches Conveniently.—Smokers very often are at a loss where to strike their matches without leaving a trace, but if under the smoking table and chair pieces of sandpaper are pasted in easy reach and where they will not be seen, men will appreciate it.

To Set Color.—A spoonful of oxgall to a gallon of water will set the colors of almost any goods soaked in it previous to washing. A strong tea of common hay will preserve the color of French linens. Vinegar in rinsing water for pink or green calicoes will brighten them. Soda answers the same purpose for purple and blue.

Satisfactory Washday.—Shave a bar of good white laundry soap into a basin of cold water and add a tablespoon of turpentine and two of ammonia. Boil this into a boiler of cold water, stir thoroughly, then place the soiled white linen-wear in. Allow the water to boil until the clothes are clean. Shake thoroughly in the suds, wring out, blue, and hang in the sunshine. Little or no rubbing is required. This is a quick, inexpensive, and thorough method of cleaning white clothes and cannot injure the fabric. Soiled diapers are easily cleaned in this manner.

Apple Batter Pudding.—One pint milk, two cups flour, four eggs, one teaspoon salt, one quarter teaspoon soda, dissolved in hot water; peel and core eight apples carefully, and range them closely in deep dish; beat the batter very light and pour over them; bake an hour.

Cottage Pudding.—One pint flour, three teaspoons yeast powder, one cup sugar, one egg, a piece of butter same size, one cup milk to be beaten immediately with sauce; bake half hour in moderate oven.

Rice Pudding.—One quart milk, one cup rice, a little salt; boil until soft, take from the fire, stir in the yolks of three eggs, a small piece of butter; sweeten and flavor to taste; put in dish, take the whites and one cup sugar, beat well, pour over the top and brown in the oven.

Apple Pudding.—Fill a buttered baking dish with sliced apples, and pour over the top a batter made of one tablespoon of butter, one-half cup sugar, one egg, one-half cup sweet milk, one cup flour sifted with one teaspoonful baking powder. Bake in a moderate oven thirty to forty minutes.

Broiled Mackerel.—Remove the head and dark skin from inside the fish. Split so that when laid flat the backbone will be in the middle. Oil the bars of the gridiron and broil over a clear fire, browning the flesh side first.

Albuminized Grape-Juice.—Beat the white of an egg till stiff enough to keep its place. Pile into a tall, wide glass. Pour two tablespoonfuls of grape juice over the center, sprinkle with a bit of powdered ice, and sugar to serve.

...Your... Vacation Suit



U
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Every suit is made in our own sanitary shops under strict Union conditions, by the most skilled Union men.

Yet our suits are no higher than non-union makes of inferior workmanship.

Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

Seventh Street at Market Street

Pioneers of the Union Label in this city.

Open Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.



Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

James A. Sorensen 715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
14K, 18K, 22K All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

Most Business Men

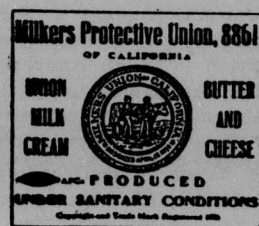
LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY.

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People



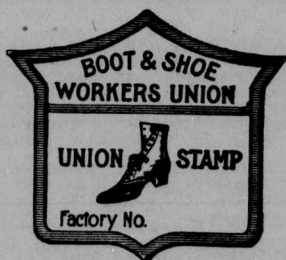
Union Men and Women

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It

is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods. Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the secretary of the Milkmen's Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.



News Gleaned Among the Unions



E. L. Reguin and R. I. Wisler were elected delegates by the machinists last Wednesday evening to the international convention, which meets in Denver next September. During July the lodges all over the country will vote for international officers.

* * *

The cooks have elected officers for the ensuing term, and they were installed last night, after which a smoker and high jinks was held. Beginning next week a vote will be taken on the international constitution. One amendment is that members must confine themselves to the union, and not have other craft affiliation.

* * *

Last Saturday the waitresses conducted the funeral of the late Laura McDonald. Members of the union acted as pall bearers, and Bertha Cooper officiated as chaplain.

* * *

Several of the unions of the Building Trades Council have contributed generously to the funds for the boot and shoe workers and the box makers.

* * *

The picnic of the butchers last Sunday at Fairfax Park was a success from every point of view. It was a beautiful day, and the union had made complete arrangements to entertain the guests. The tug of war between teams representing San Rafael and San Francisco was won by the latter.

* * *

There are sixteen barbers in the delegate race for the international convention of this month. The selection will be made on July 12th. The by-laws were amended last Monday night to raise the sick benefit from \$5 to \$10 a week.

* * *

The iron molders are planning for July 5th an elaborate celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the international. The now-famous baseball team of the organization defeated the molders of Newark a few days ago by a score of 3 to 2.

* * *

A fine of \$5 will be placed on the newspaper solicitors who fail to parade on Labor Day. Efforts are being made to have the newspaper publishers sign the wage agreement as a body.

* * *

A delegation from the Central Council of Alameda county addressed the Labor Council last Friday night on the Union Man's Orphanage at San Lorenzo. The executive committee was instructed to investigate the proposition. H. B. Andrews and D. McMillan presented the subject ably in behalf of the cross-bay unionists.

* * *

Holy Cross cemetery is having a controversy with the cemetery workers. A settlement is expected shortly.

* * *

The garment workers have issued a circular letter to all the unions of the city calling attention to their label, and asking that care be taken to see it is used on all uniforms for Labor Day, as well as on other goods.

* * *

International President Matthew Woll of the photo engravers is expected to arrive next Tuesday.

* * *

Joseph F. Valentine, international president of the iron molders and seventh vice-president of the A. F. of L., a man who has many friends in this, his home town, arrived last Wednesday morning for a short visit, en route to Los Angeles. Mr. Valentine's health is improving, but he really needs a long rest after the severe operation of a few weeks ago.

An amendment has been introduced in the Labor Council which provides that a candidate for office who has no opposition shall be declared elected without the formality of having his name placed on the ballot. This will save a great deal of time in counting, as well as make the ballot less cumbersome. The Typographical Union has found this system to work well.

DIVIDEND NOTICES OF THE ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS UNION, Northwest corner California and Montgomery Sts. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, dividends have been declared at the rates per annum of four and one-eighth (4 1-8) per cent on term deposits, and four (4) per cent on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. A dividend not drawn will be added to the deposit account, becomes a part thereof and earns dividend from July 1st. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will receive dividend from July 1st.

R. M. WELCH, Cashier.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California St., Mission Branch, 2572 Mission St., near 22d., Richmond Branch, 432 Clement St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1909.

GEORGE TOURNY, Secretary.

THE SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 101 Montgomery St., corner Sutter St. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not drawn become part of deposit accounts, and earn dividends at the same rate, from July 1. Money deposited on or before July 10th will earn interest from July 1.

WM. A. BOSTON, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market Street, near 4th.—For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1909.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK

No. 2631 Mission St., between 22d and 23d.
(Member Associated Savings Bank of S. F.)

For the half-year ending June 30, 1909, interest on all deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after July 1, 1909. Interest not drawn will be added to the principal.

DE WITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Market and Sansome Sts. Branches: 624 Van Ness Ave., and 3039 16th St. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared on deposits in the Savings Department of this bank at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of all taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1909.

E. G. TOGNAZZI, Manager.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK, corner Market and Mason sts. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared on all savings deposits, free of taxes, at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable on and after July 1, 1909. Dividends not drawn earn interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 10 earn interest from July 1.

JNO. U. CALKINS, Cashier.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SAVINGS BANK, Chronicle Building. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909.

L. M. MACDONALD, Cashier.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market st., opposite 3rd. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, free of taxes, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1909. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1909.

JAMES D. PHELAN, President.

GEORGE A. STORY, Cashier.

SECURITY SAVINGS BANK, 316 Montgomery st. For the half year ending June 30, 1909, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, free of taxes, will be payable on and after July 1, 1909.

FRED W. RAY, Secretary.

Pickett-Atterbury Co.

GRAND SALE OF
: : Clothing and : :
Men's Furnishings
Commencing Today
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

29c Men's 50c Working Shirts; blue chambray, black and white stripes, black sateen and many other patterns.

38c Pants, Overalls and Jumpers; strong white drilling—Can't Bust 'Em; union made; worth 50c

55c Union Made, blue bibb Overalls; worth 85c.

Every unnecessary expense that is attached to the selling of merchandise makes that merchandise more costly.

\$12.65 Men's all wool true blue Serge Suits; real value \$17.50.

\$8.95 Men's good, strong Business Suits, new summer styles; suits that are worth \$12.50.

Big Sale on Men's Pants

\$1.65 Men's strong stripe worsted Pants, extra well made, will not rip; also men's Corduroy Pants; all regular \$2.50 values.

\$2.95 Men's fine all-wool Dress Pants, assorted styles; men's lop seam and cuff bottom Corduroy Pants, worth \$4.00.

These prices are the result of the elimination of all wasteful and reckless expenditures.

Furnishing Goods

10c Men's grey merino Socks, worth 20c.

8c Men's black and tan cotton Socks, worth 12 1-2c.

11c Men's Cotton Socks; solid green, blue, lavender and grey; worth 20c.

29c Men's good, strong Suspenders; are worth 50c.

Glove Sale

55c Men's strong horsehide Tan; will not rip; worth 75c.

Hats and Caps

15c Men's fancy woolen Caps, worth 25c.

\$1.65 Men's soft and stiff Hats; worth \$2.50.

The Pioneer Down-town Clothiers

Pickett-Atterbury Co.

92 Third Street, at Mission
3226 Mission, at Valencia

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held June 28, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., Second Vice-President N. A. Matthews in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Carmen—G. E. Church and J. P. Boyer. Molders—Ed. Barthold. Delegates obligated.

Communications—From International Barbers, notifying Council of change of headquarters; filed. From secretary Joint Labor Day Committee, requesting on behalf of retail clerks that all unions purchase union label regalia and uniforms; filed. From Garment Workers, requesting label on uniforms for Labor Day; filed.

Bills—Business representative, \$30; Janitor, \$8; Home Telephone, \$2.50; ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Presented agreement to manager, he had not signed up, committee would call again; likely that Judson Co. will close mill on July 1st temporarily. Teamsters—Fight still on against Bekin Van and Storage Co., also American Block Coal Co., requested assistance. Boot and Shoe Workers—Reported matter of unionizing Busy Bee shop. Box Makers and Sawyers—Eagle Box Factory non-union, making boxes for Sherwood & Sherwood, liquor merchants, also reported on box makers of San Francisco.

Report of Committees—Executive Board—Recommended that amendment to constitution, proposed by Bro. H. B. Andrews, be endorsed by Council; concurred in. Recommended that appeal for financial aid for United Hatters be referred to affiliated unions; concurred in. Recommended that matter of ventilation of Council hall be held in abeyance; concurred in. Recommended that delegate to Chamber of Commerce be discontinued; concurred in. Report of action of general Labor Day Committee as to permanent organization was made and accepted.

Report on Orphanage—Tag Day postponed; sale of stock reported.

Unfinished Business—Amendment to constitution proposed by Bro. H. B. Andrews was adopted by Council. Bro. F. C. Joslyn stated that money had been raised for Result Laundry, bills paid, and laundry would be opened for business shortly.

New Business—Ordered that when Council adjourn it does so to meet again on Monday, July 12, 1909. Bro. Joslyn made statement in regard to meeting of stockholders of Co-Operative Meat Co., report showed that same was going along nicely.

Report of Business Representative—Matter between Bakers and Alpha Bakery was about settled. Reported that union of bakery wagon drivers for Alameda county had been organized, also spoke on matters pertaining to Orphanage and Labor Day; report accepted.

Good of the Council—There was discussion upon necessity of closer co-operation between unions generally, and need of union men buying union-label goods, and of patronizing union co-operative laundries, meat markets, etc.

Report of secretary-treasurer read and accepted.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

A. M. THOMPSON, Secretary.

The Central Labor Union Fair Committee, encouraged by the favorable results of the recent fair, at its last meeting decided to recommend to the main body the holding of another fair next year. The treasurer's report and his suggestions were approved—that a donation of \$250 for the benefit of the hatters who have been on strike be made. A noticeable feature of the meeting was the presence of a number of ladies who took part in the fair and who are much interested in the future programme of the committee.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL. Synopsis of the Minutes of the Meeting Held June 25, 1909.

Called to order at 8. p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From United Hatters of North America, relative to the improving condition of their strike and an appeal for further contributions; referred to delegates.

Reports of Unions—Painters—Nominated officers; will picnic sometime in July. Machinists—Making fine progress in plans for picnic at Martinez on July 18th. Pile Drivers—Elected officers, structural iron work being done by laborers on Mare Island navy yard, will take steps to have structural iron workers do the work. Cooks and Waiters—Ask that no further action be taken at present toward placing certain eating houses on the unfair list. Federal—Initiated one and nominated officers. Carpenters—Contributed half of receipts from picnic to the Building Trades Council.

Reports of Committees—Executive Committee—On motion, recommendations of committee on Astor house matter and on retail clerks' request were laid over. Labor Day Committee—Reported having secured Flosden Park for celebration on excellent terms, will ask every union to appoint a member to act with the general committee. Fourth of July Committee—Have secured an automobile for officers to ride in during parade.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned to July 2, 1909.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

Houston Typographical Union wants the I. T. U. convention of 1910, according to a newspaper story.

Chicago newspaper publishers have had to hand over to the stereotypers of that city about \$50,000—two years' back pay. The arbitrators found for the men in a claim for a \$4 a day scale in lieu of \$3.75, to date from the time presented. The Cleveland "Citizen" says: "If the stereotypers hadn't been organized they wouldn't have received a pleasant look. In the two years they paid out in dues less than \$25 per capita, so that they are fully \$475 to the good. Does it pay to organize? Everybody possessing good sense seems to think so."

As the readers of the "Labor Clarion" know, the journeymen tailors of San Francisco are engaged in a contest against dualism. There is a so-called "independent union" in existence. It is used as a club to retard the advancement of organized workers. The following firms employ members of the "independent union," and have no label:

Bridge, H. S. & Co., 11 Sutter.
Bullock & Jones Co., Post and Kearny.
Craig Bros., Waddell Bldg., ninth floor.
Growall, W. L. & Co., Mutual Savings Bank Building.
Icorn Bros.
Jacobi, J. M. & Co., 49 Montgomery.
Jones, Marshall F. & Co., 973 Ellis.
Lilienfeld, Alfred & Co., 1365 Fillmore.
Mills & Hagbom, 154 Sutter.
Nordwell, O. W., 381 Bush.
Schimmel & Boyd, 101 Post.
Steil, Henry & Co., 642 Market.
Steinkamp, Henry, 787 Market.
Sorensen & Hjelte, 109 Montgomery.
Williams & Berg Co., 110 Sutter.



SEE that the Barten-
der who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. The Color for
July, Black on Pink

Children's Accounts

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

THE GERMAN SAVINGS and LOAN SOCIETY

526 California St., San Francisco, Cal.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

Guaranteed Capital	\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	\$1,479,043 00
Deposits December 31, 1908	\$35,079,498 53
Total Assets	\$37,661,836 70

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office, or Wells Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.

Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 7 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m. for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice President, Emil Rohde; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, George Tourny; Assistant Secretary, A. H. Muller; Goodfellow & Eells, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, Emil Rohde, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, J. W. Van Bergen, F. Tillman, Jr.; E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

MISSION BRANCH, 2572 Mission Street, between 21st and 22nd Streets, for receipt and payment of Deposits only. C. W. Heyer, Manager.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, 432 Clement Street between 5th and 6th Avenues; for receipt and payment of Deposits only. W. C. Heyer, Manager.



And They Are
Union
Made

Columbia Outfitting Co.

2350 Mission Street, bet. 19th and 20th

Brooklyn Hotel

365-373 First St., San Francisco

Board and Room, \$1.00 per day; \$6.00 to \$8.00 per week. Rooms only, 50c; Family Rooms, \$1.00. Choice Single Rooms, \$2.00 per week up. Board and Room, two meals per day, including three on Sunday, \$5.00 per week up. Single meals, 25c.

Free Bus

Chas. Montgomery

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

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If you knew the advantages of home furnishing on our liberal credit system you'd open an account with us to-morrow. No other store offers you nearly as attractive terms and liberal conditions. Payments are arranged to suit your convenience so you'll never miss the small amounts you pay from time to time. Could anything be fairer?

The Abrams Company

1053 Market Street, opposite McAllister

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(211) Associated Printing and Supply Co., 711 Sansome.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Blen, San Francisco (Danish - Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & McCreedy, 513½ Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) *Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(53) *Examiner, The, Folsom & Spear.
(101) *Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(180) Francis Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(203) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(78) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gilie Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(201) *Globe, Evening, 727 Market.
(212) Golden Gate Printing Co., 63 McAllister.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey, E. L. & Co., Brady and W. Mission.
(209) Market Press, 511 Washington.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) *Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris, H. C., Commercial and Front.
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(208) *Neubarth & Rickard, Fifteenth and Mission.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(213) Rapid Printing Co., 340 Sansome.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) *Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(80) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.

- (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(210) Travers, Chas. S. Co., 130 Kearny.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(85) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumblor & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
Crescent Feather Co., Nineteenth and Harrison.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Marshall Steel & Co., tailors, Berkeley.
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Get your money's worth and smoke Blue Diamond cigars; made in S. F. by union men. Thrane Bros., manufacturers, 1800 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting was fairly well attended, and the usual amount of business transacted. After considerable debate, it was decided to parade on Labor Day, and President Tracy was authorized to appoint a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The 10-cent assessment on earnings of \$30 and over will be collected on June earnings for the benefit of the United Hatters of America. This was the original decision of the union, but the officers asked for instructions owing to the partial settlement reported during the month of June.

The \$10 weekly contribution to the fund of the box makers and sawyers was ordered continued, subject to the discretion of the executive committee should a settlement be reached before the next meeting.

President Lynch notified No. 21 of a change in the arbitration code of procedure. It provides that within ten days after the questions to be arbitrated have been determined, a local board of four shall be selected, two members to represent each side, "one such representative of each contending party to be free from personal connection with or direct interest in newspaper or local union." If, within an additional twenty days after the local case has been fully presented, it is found impossible to agree, the cause shall be immediately referred to the National Board of Arbitration.

J. H. Hiester of Dyerville, Humboldt county, wrote that twenty years ago he had the secretary place his name on the exempt roll. Now he wishes to follow the printing business, and desires to regain active affiliation. Secretary-treasurer Michelson would like to hear from those who know Mr. Hiester.

President Tracy asked for leave of absence to attend the next session of the National Arbitration Board, which convenes in Indianapolis on July 27th, and also to attend the St. Joseph convention of the I. T. U. The union complied with the request.

A number of amendments were offered, after the committee on revision of laws had reported. It was decided to print the report for consideration at the next meeting, and the amendments will be considered at the same time. One proposed amendment provides that all election expenses shall be paid from the general fund. Some of the other proposed amendments deal with the election laws. One would prohibit electioneering in printing offices during working hours. The others propose a thirty days' membership to vote for local officers, prohibit wagering on the result of any election, and provides for the election by the union of a canvassing board to count the votes cast at headquarters, and receive and total returns from all chapels. Another proposed amendment would prohibit the use of the name of the union on printed or written matter, except by direct authorization, when such use could raise a doubt as to whether official sanction had been given.

It has also been proposed that the hours for regular time in book and job offices be set between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and that price and one-half be paid for overtime between the hours of 5 p. m. and midnight, and double price between midnight and 8 a. m. Double price is also suggested after 5 p. m. on the price and one-half holidays, and the minimum for foremen to be \$28 a week.

The membership committee reported favorably on the applications of Thomas H. Dawson and Walter F. Hannan for full affiliation, and Louis Nordhausen was recommended for transfer from the apprentice roll to the active list.

Clarence Wellington, Frank N. Parker, Jos. C. Granfortuna, F. W. Foley, S. Grimmer, R. S. Betzer and Emil Peterson applied for membership. The committee will consider these applications on Thursday evening, July 14th, at headquarters, and those interested are invited to attend.

Thos H. Dawson, W. F. Hannan, Alfred Olwell and E. Z. Fletcher were obligated.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 225 Third.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employees, — 1st and 3d Wednesdays Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy.; 1164 O'Farrell.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Wednesdays, Marine Engineers' Hall, 54 Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—A. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss Mae Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 43—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street. Notice.

The regular monthly meeting of the union will be held on Thursday, July 8, 1909, at 1 p. m., in the headquarters (Orpheus Hall), 68 Haight street.

To be acted upon: 1. Quarterly reports of the board of directors and various officers. 2. Report of the uniform committee.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors, held on June 29th, Vice-President D. M. Wright presiding, Messrs. L. Pamies and J. Pamies were admitted to membership by initiation. The application for membership of H. Werber (formerly a member of Local No. 76, Seattle), was laid over for future consideration. The membership on transfer of Mr. E. R. De Metz, of Local No. 264, San Rafael, was annulled for failure to comply with Federation by-law. Mr. L. Ingalsbe, of Local No. 210, Fresno, was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Mrs. K. Murphy and Messrs. S. Carter, W. Dickman, P. Griffin, M. S. Morse, E. J. Murphy Sr., O. Paul and W. B. Rickey have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

Miss G. Donley, of Local No. 236, Aberdeen, has resigned through withdrawal of transfer card. Mr. H. F. Schlott has resigned from further membership in Local No. 6 on account of having permanently located outside of the jurisdiction.

The list of members who have been suspended from all rights and privileges of membership on account of delinquency in payment of dues, assessments, etc., usually a goodly company of names, will be published in the next issue of the "Labor Clarion." Any delinquent member who desires to avoid the unpleasant publicity arising from such publication is herewith advised to promptly confer with the financial secretary.

As it is now some time since the list of members comprising the funeral band was published, and as a number of substitutions have occurred, it is again given for the information of all, and particularly of those detailed for service on the next occasion of the funeral of a deceased member:

Piccolo, G. W. Comfort; flutes, A. L. Daniele and C. A. Dickman; E flat clarinets, C. P. Abbiati and M. F. Walten; B flat clarinets, J. E. Spink, J. Stross, F. Ulissi, A. Vendt, A. D. Victor-Pacheco, J. Wiener, C. L. Wilson, N. Zannini, F. Allen, F. Anthes, H. Arf, A. L. Bangle and S. B. Botsford; bassoon, A. Beetz; cornets, C. C. Cline, C. W. Crabtree, D. R. Crane, J. H. Cray, B. A. Dering, H. Dibben and K. Dietrich; altos, B. Yunker, H. Zecher, H. F. Anderson, V. Anderson; trombones, J. F. Kafka, F. E. Kaufman, C. H. King and E. H. Leonard; baritones, J. Foley, A. J. Giacomini and J. Hobbs; tubas, J. Peckham, C. J. Pierard, A. M. Philstrom and C. Ratti; snare drums, A. E. Bruhn and H. C. Closson; gong, J. S. Batchelor; bass drum, T. L. Zeh.

Any member whose name appears on the above list that does not wish to serve in the funeral band is required to immediately notify the secretary to that effect.

Don't forget Musicians' Day on July 29th, at Shell Mound Park! The advertisement of the Annual Picnic and Music Festival appears elsewhere in this issue, and this mention is due to the wish of the committee of arrangements that the membership of the M. M. P. U. be urged to lend all possible aid in making the occasion the success it ought to be, and that it undoubtedly will be.

The baseball fever has finally attacked members of Local No. 6 and of Local No. 16 of the theatrical stage employees. A game between opposing nines, composed of members of both organizations, was played on June 30th, resulting in a victory for the stage employees—score, 11 to 3. Batteries: Stage Employees, J. Romer and A. Dohring; Musicians, R. McQuirk and Geo. Walker. The umpires were Messrs. Fred Williams and F. Heltman.

CONSTRUCTION OF OUR NEW BUILDING AT MARKET, O'FARRELL AND GRANT AVENUE WILL BE COMMENCED THIS YEAR

94th Half Yearly Report of the

San Francisco Savings Union

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

N. W. Corner California and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco

SWORN STATEMENT

Of the Condition and Value of Assets and Liabilities
JUNE 30, 1909

ASSETS.

Loans secured by first lien on real estate wholly within the State of California.....	\$13,205,095.73
Loans secured by pledge and hypothecation of approved bonds and stocks.....	806,293.78
Bonds of the municipalities and school districts of the State of California, railroad bonds and bonds and stocks of local corporations, the value of which is.....	9,124,593.00
Bank premises	700,000.00
Other real estate in the State of California.....	666,327.64
Furniture and fixtures.....	500.00
Cash in vault and in bank.....	1,432,006.37

Total Assets

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors	\$23,698,195.30
Capital paid up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,222,804.61
General tax account, balance undistributed.....	13,816.61

Total Liabilities

San Francisco, June 30, 1909.

LOVELL WHITE, President.
R. M. WELCH, Cashier.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

We do solemnly swear that we have (and each of us has) a personal knowledge of the matters contained in the foregoing report, and that every allegation, statement, matter and thing therein contained is true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

LOVELL WHITE,
R. M. WELCH,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1909. FRANK L. OWEN.
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
For the half year ending June 30, 1909, a dividend has been declared at the rates per annum of four and one-eighth (4 1-8) per cent on term deposits and four (4) per cent on ordinary deposits, payable on and after Thursday, July 1, 1909.
Money deposited during first ten (10) days of July will receive interest from July 1, 1909.

In Our New Home

We are now in our new store, 867-869 Market street, opposite Powell, where we are better prepared than before to supply the clothing and furnishing needs of the man, young man and boy.

We carry everything needful to supply the wants of the working-man for either work or dress.

OVERALLS, JUMPERS, BLOUSES, SHIRTS and APRONS; PAINTERS', PLASTERERS', CARPENTERS' and MECHANICS' SPECIALTIES

A New and Complete Line of Men's Suits, Comprising the Very Latest in Cut and Material from \$15 to \$35.

Headquarters for Manhattan Shirts

The Clarion

867-869 MARKET ST., Opposite Powell

We have discontinued our Fillmore Street Store